INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION For Members Only

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White House Announces Voluntary Trade Agreement Procedure

Further announcement of procedure in handling voluntary trade agreements under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission and the National Recovery Administration was made by the White House on September 30th.

All proposed voluntary agreements submitted under the National Industrial Recovery Act, as extended, are to be filed with the Federal Trade Commission. If these agreements contain both labor and trade practice provisions such provisions are to be stated under separate titles. The labor provisions will be referred by the Federal Trade Commission to the National Recovery Administration, which will consider them through a mechanism similar to that used in the past, including a labor advisory unit and an industrial advisory unit, which will hold open hearings. The labor advisory unit is to be set up in conference with the Department of Labor and the industrial advisory unit in conference with the Department of Commerce. The National Recovery Administration will return the labor provisions to the Federal Trade Commission with its recommendations, a transcript of the hearings, and the findings.

Examination of the trade practice provisions will be made by the Federal Trade Commission, with provision for hearings. If the Commission approves the provisions submitted, it will transmit the labor provisions and recommendations of the National Recovery Administration, together with the Commission's approval of the trade practice provisions, to the President for action. Following approval by the President, the Commission will issue an order approving the trade practice provisions under the authority granted by the executive order of September 26th. After approval by the President and the Federal Trade Commission the agreement becomes binding upon the parties thereto in accordance with its terms. Should the President disapprove the labor provisions, the proponents of the agreement may request the Commission to consider the trade practice provisions under the Commission's trade practice conference procedure.

The physical custody of completed voluntary agreements will be in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission.

From the foregoing it is clear that trade practice agreements can be effected either under the provisions of the National Industrial Re-

covery Act as extended, or under the plan heretofore carried out by the Federal Trade Commission. The chief difference is in the fact that agreements under the National Industrial Recovery Act must contain labor provisions.

The National Industrial Recovery Act, as extended, provides for exemption from the anti-trust laws only with respect to agreement and action (1) putting into effect the provisions of Section 7 (a) of that Act as to minimum wages, maximum hours and prohibition of child labor, and (2) prohibition of unfair competitive practices which offend against existing law or which constitute unfair methods of competition under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

The trade practice rules for the wholesale tobacco industry as accepted and approved by the Federal Trade Commission and made public on September 30th were adopted under the trade practice conference procedure of the Federal Trade Commission. As is customary under this procedure the rules are divided into two groups. In group I are included trade practices considered to be unfair methods of competition within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act. Violation of the rules in group II are not necessarily punishable under law, but are considered to be unethical, uneconomical and otherwise objectionable. Where, however, such practices are resorted to in such a manner as to become unfair methods of competition, the Federal Trade Commission will institute proceedings as in the case of violation of group I rules.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

CARLOT SHIPMENTS AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity	Week ending Sept. 28 1934	Week ending Sept. 28 1935	Week ending Sept. 21 1935	Total for season through Sept. 28 1934	Total for season through Sept. 28 1935
Vegetables:					
Beans, snap and lima	34	5	3	12,458	9,486
Tomatoes	407	455	494	22,331	20,589
Green peas	131	117	104	6,081	6,648
Spinach	4	10	6	7,755	5,506
All other vegetables:					
Domestic, competing directly	3,456	2,222	1,782	124,951	110,273
Imports, competing indirectly	19	17	42	129	101
Fruits:					
Citrus, domestic	1,569	1,350	1,598	123,968	144,815
Imports	81	73	82	1,538	382
Others, domestic	4,043	4,162	4,386	75,890	55,010

The 1935 Green Pea Pack

The Statistical Division of the National Canners Association has issued its report on the pack of green peas in 1935, with which it has also presented figures on the carryover, stocks as of September 1st, and shipments during June, July and August.

The following table shows the pack, stocks on September 1st, and shipments during June, July and August for the years 1934 and 1935.

	1934 *Actual cases*	1935 *Actual cases*
Carryover	349,290	270,544
Pack	15,359,653	23,693,495
Total supplies	15,708,943	23,964,039
Stocks, September 1	7,725,405	14,922,975
Shipments, June, July, and August	7,983,438	9,041,064

In the following table there are shown separately the packs of Alaskas and Sweets in 1934, by states, in different sizes of container.

ALASKAS:

State	2	8 Z	1 E	300-303	10	Total
New York	166,351	2,576	61,529	10,417	31,098	290,505
Maryland	1,968,230	...	43,914	71,249	259,731	2,343,124
Del. and N. J.	421,402	9,456	12,898	34,000	76,235	553,991
Pennsylvania	328,850	...	11,000	3,052	36,427	379,329
Ohio	342,394	...	4,836	24,056	16,107	387,393
Indiana	591,129	...	78,828	11,768	42,857	724,582
Illinois	585,318	...	20,967	...	8,168	614,453
Michigan	361,081	...	14,525	19,562	26,484	421,652
Wisconsin	3,841,310	26,085	283,018	34,713	357,355	4,542,481
Minnesota	572,660	28,666	46,003	107,280	68,760	823,369
Montana	35,692	...	1,128	...	2,662	39,482
Idaho and Utah	52,089	...	1,044	...	19,886	73,048
Wash. and Oregon	151,200	3,470	8,866	39,933	25,659	229,128
Other States	896,243	...	61,883	28,431	14,547	1,001,104
Total	10,313,949	79,253	650,439	384,461	985,976	*a* 12,423,641

SWEETS:

Maine	228,027	819	18,861	...	15,135	262,842
New York	1,130,798	80,851	174,249	42,129	129,419	1,610,693
Maryland	21,544	...	11,437	...	10,000	43,781
Del. and N. J.	12,329	...	3,997	20,636	7,158	44,120
Pennsylvania	33,692	...	...	2,050	641	36,383
Ohio	30,050	50	850	720	1,200	32,870
Indiana	48,983	...	2,800	...	5,680	57,463
Illinois	287,109	130	24,002	29	20,765	332,035
Michigan	302,372	...	5,423	12,719	16,979	337,493
Wisconsin	2,144,716	17,310	142,917	123,473	143,548	2,571,964
Minnesota	836,775	50,392	60,034	305,314	108,694	1,361,209
Montana	188,826	1,037	9,134	...	17,444	216,441
Idaho and Utah	1,675,806	14,490	152,344	38,913	106,110	2,090,290
Wash. and Oregon	1,000,862	36,205	95,839	319,904	157,941	1,610,893
Other States	471,283	5,000	65,854	58,953	60,287	661,377
Total	8,413,172	206,284	767,741	924,840	801,001	*b* 11,269,854
Grand total	18,727,121	276,537	1,418,180	1,309,301	1,786,977	*c* 23,693,495

a Includes 18,563 cases of miscellaneous size.
b Includes 156,816 cases of miscellaneous size.
c Includes 175,379 cases of miscellaneous size.

The following table shows separately for Alaskas and Sweets, by regions, the carryover on June 1, 1935, the 1935 pack, total supplies, stocks on September 1st, and shipments during June, July and August.

	Carryover (June 1 stocks)	1935 pack	Total supplies	Sept. 1 stocks	Shipments June, July, August
	Actual cases	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*
New York and Maine:					
Alaskas	1,173	290,505	291,678	241,691	49,987
Sweets	17,506	1,873,535	1,891,041	1,237,579	653,462
Middle Atlantic:					
Alaskas	13,458	3,802,253	3,815,711	2,049,598	1,766,113
Sweets	171	125,274	125,445	46,334	79,111
Midwest:					
Alaskas	77,081	7,878,551	7,955,632	4,716,848	3,238,784
Sweets	105,003	4,800,423	4,905,426	3,462,975	1,442,451
Western:					
Alaskas	3,505	452,332	455,837	180,728	275,109
Sweets	52,047	4,470,622	4,523,269	2,987,222	1,536,047
Total	270,544	23,693,495	23,964,039	14,922,975	9,041,064

The following table shows the pack in 1934 and 1935, in both actual and equivalent standard cases of 24 No. 2's, by states:

State	1934 pack		1935 pack	
	Actual cases	*Standard cases*	*Actual cases*	*Standard cases*
Maine	208,928	211,397	262,842	268,803
New York	1,102,059	1,124,099	1,901,198	1,963,715
Maryland	1,610,465	1,657,219	2,386,905	2,495,623
Del. and N. J.	374,562	383,708	598,111	637,318
Pennsylvania	355,354	363,589	415,712	429,777
Ohio	156,033	155,452	420,263	432,003
Indiana	259,994	262,391	782,045	805,665
Illinois	183,796	184,153	946,488	958,714
Michigan	609,149	643,874	759,145	782,108
Wisconsin	6,558,083	6,742,908	7,114,445	7,333,002
Minnesota	536,175	528,069	2,184,578	2,328,596
Montana	230,083	238,837	255,923	262,966
Idaho and Utah	1,289,066	1,310,449	2,163,338	2,220,172
Wash. and Oregon	817,139	839,797	1,840,021	1,981,719
Other States	1,068,767	1,095,627	1,662,481	1,713,939
Total	15,359,653	15,741,569	23,693,495	24,614,120

Education of the Consumer in England

Because the British canning industry is not so well organized as the industry in the United States and has therefore not developed consumer education activities, Miss Ruth Atwater of the Association's Home Economics Division, who spent her summer vacation in England, found the canners of that country and the importers of canned foods greatly in-

terested in what the National Canners Association is doing in this field. One British organization is planning some work, and it has already reprinted the leaflet "Canned Foods: Safe, Nutritious, Wholesome," which was prepared by our Home Economics Division in July. This leaflet is being sent to members of the British Medical Association.

The set-up of organized educational agencies in England differs from that in the United States, the relatively few women's clubs outside of the university groups are not federated, the dietitians have no national organization, and the British Association of Domestic Science Teachers is not departmentalized as is the American Home Economics Association. Consequently there are not available for consumer education, agencies comparable to those existing in our own country. The home service departments of the English gas and electrical industry are well organized, with competent women at their head and with a corps of well-trained assistants.

The members of the canning industry and trade whom Miss Atwater had the good fortune to meet were very appreciative of the work of the National Canners Association. They showed familiarity with its research work and were also deeply interested in all other branches of the Association's activities.

Prospects for 1935-36 Cuban Vegetable Season

Earlier plantings of vegetables are being made this year than usual in Cuba which, weather permitting, will mean earlier maturity of crops, according to the American vice consul at Habana. Plantings are expected to be as large as last season with somewhat heavier yields. Production will probably be larger but exports may be no larger than last year. Only the best quality of vegetables will be permitted to clear for export. Harvesting of tomatoes is expected to start around November 15th, and the first pickings of the lima bean crop about November 1st.

Shipments of the principal vegetables during the main shipping season, November to May, last year exceeded 54,000,000 pounds, compared with 31,900,000 pounds in 1933-34. The total for 1934-35 was made up of 38,000,000 pounds of tomatoes, 4,500,000 pounds of peppers, 4,300,000 pounds of eggplant, 3,700,000 pounds of lima beans, 1,600,000 pounds of cucumbers, 1,400,000 pounds of okra, and 600,000 pounds of new potatoes.

Canned Food Exports for Eight Months

In the INFORMATION LETTER were published last week statistics of the exports of canned foods in August, 1935, as compared with the corresponding month of 1934. The following table furnishes similar statistics for the eight months ending with August of the current year as compared

with the same period last year. It shows a decline in the exports of each of the five groups of canned products, although there were increased shipments of some individual products such as baked beans, soups, tomatoes, apples and apple sauce, grape fruit, loganberries and sardines.

Articles	Jan.-Aug., 1934		Jan.-Aug., 1935	
	Pounds	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
Canned meats, total	11,049,454	$3,552,776	9,115,899	$3,138,289
Beef	1,435,607	476,657	1,592,583	540,605
Pork	8,629,237	2,791,071	6,320,050	2,309,971
Sausage	911,923	211,306	642,960	168,747
Other	432,687	73,742	560,306	118,966
Canned vegetables, total	22,905,844	2,292,501	22,816,180	2,328,297
Asparagus	14,057,381	1,625,295	12,762,780	1,569,085
Baked beans, and pork and beans	2,615,898	142,315	3,200,240	182,082
Corn	1,101,408	80,582	982,460	80,368
Peas	1,695,345	139,719	1,472,859	119,978
Soups	1,001,157	114,519	1,239,632	137,521
Tomatoes	833,524	57,421	1,024,584	68,215
Other	1,601,131	132,650	2,133,616	171,048
Condensed milk	5,558,888	688,336	3,573,379	444,595
Evaporated milk	26,143,183	1,628,830	22,505,276	1,508,671
Canned fruits, total	170,014,391	12,074,005	134,536,101	10,085,882
Apples and applesauce	6,417,155	244,986	9,114,234	395,052
Apricots	10,440,374	772,102	11,193,230	870,401
Berries, other	307,374	32,031	420,501	48,826
Cherries	789,153	103,115	832,644	86,672
Fruits for salad	25,495,542	2,560,999	18,347,328	1,997,029
Grapefruit	22,522,679	1,233,760	25,280,563	1,470,557
Loganberries	2,963,359	225,253	3,510,837	242,157
Peaches	44,021,400	2,841,956	20,131,715	1,450,534
Pears	40,549,130	2,735,915	32,383,633	2,437,007
Pineapple	14,612,580	1,161,206	11,558,444	918,127
Prunes	441,461	44,095	394,348	34,403
Other	1,454,184	119,027	1,368,624	135,117
Canned fish, total	55,186,455	5,870,726	53,886,543	5,810,311
Mackerel	1,931,501	90,312	1,334,424	65,504
Salmon	29,699,354	4,160,921	28,431,721	3,966,679
Sardines	20,719,198	1,188,105	21,436,942	1,368,822
Shellfish	2,172,187	333,015	1,973,391	312,062
Other	664,215	98,373	710,065	97,244

Date for Filing Motor Carrier Act Certificate Extended

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order extending until October 15th the effective date of the sections of the Motor Carrier Act dealing with the filing of applications for certificates, permits, and licenses and the issuance thereof. This postponement has been made so that those in all parts of the country who desire to file applications for certificates, permits and licenses may have available to them appropriate printed forms prior to the effective date of these sections.

More About the German Canning Industry

The revival of the German canning industry, as reported by the American consul at Bremen, was noted in last week's INFORMATION LETTER. More detailed figures now available show that the production of canned vegetables during the year 1934-35, totaling 92,385,000 cans, was divided as follows: Asparagus, 9,929,000 cans; peas, 11,634,000; beans, 33,587,000; mixed vegetables, 16,561,000; all other vegetables, 20,674,000 cans. The canned fruit production, amounting to 27,457,000 cans, was as follows: Strawberries, 2,331,000 cans; cherries, 1,884,000; plums, 3,937,000; applesauce, 9,382,000; all other fruits, 9,923,000 cans.

The consul's report contains some interesting information as to the development of the cucumber-pickling industry, concerning which it says that in no other branch of the German canning industry has there been so substantial an increase. A steadily low-priced product, it has fit in well with the German economic policy of encouraging home products, and with the introduction of improved canning and pickling methods, cucumbers are finding increased favor with the consumers.

From 1933-34 to 1934-35 the production of canned cucumbers increased from 43,440,000 cans to 53,067,000 cans, or approximately 22 per cent. The output of pickled cucumbers increased 15,156 metric tons over the 21,538 tons produced in 1933-34, a gain of over 70 per cent.

A leading Bremen cannery has volunteered the information that pickled cucumbers do not owe their increased popularity solely to low price and encouragement on the part of the government. Improved pickling methods have also played their part in creating greater public favor towards the product. The old method simply involved placing the raw cucumbers in wooden casks in a solution of salt, bean-tressel (bohnenkraut) and dill. During the past few years, however, a more delicate flavor has been developed by placing the cucumbers in a liquor consisting of aromatic vinegar, in which has previously been boiled in set proportions onions, pepper, sugar, laurel leaves, bean-tressel, dill, and one or two herbs. The mixture is filtered before the cucumbers are added.

Correction

In the analysis of the Social Security Act recently sent to members of the Association, under the heading "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration and Federal tax on employers of eight or more workers" the statement was made: "This tax is based on total wages paid by the employer, not in excess of $3,000 paid any individual." This statement should have been:

"This tax is based on total wages paid by the employer."

It is suggested that members who have copies of this analysis strike out the words "not in excess of $3,000 paid any individual," thus correct-

ing the statement. The statement occurs on page 4611 of the INFORMATION LETTER for August 31st and on page 5 of the Review of Legislation of Interest to Canning Industry, dated September 6, 1935.

Dates of Killing Frosts

For the information of canners desiring a record of the dates of killing frosts in various parts of the country, there has been compiled the following table showing the date of the first killing frost in the fall of 1934, as well as the earliest and the average date of the first killing frost as shown by the record of various stations covering periods of thirty to fifty-one years.

Station	Date of first killing frost in Fall, 1934	Earliest date and average date for 30 to 51 years	
Portland, Me.	Oct. 5	Sept. 11	Oct. 17
Buffalo, N. Y.	Oct. 20	Oct. 2	Oct. 22
Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct. 13	Sept. 21	Oct. 22
Trenton, N. J.	Nov. 3	Oct. 11	Oct. 24
Harrisburg, Pa.	Oct. 14	Oct. 3	Oct. 28
Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 14	Sept. 21	Oct. 19
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Oct. 30	Sept. 14	Oct. 13
Indianapolis, Ind.	Oct. 28	Sept. 21	Oct. 20
Peoria, Ill.	Oct. 28	Sept. 26	Oct. 19
La Crosse, Wisc.	Oct. 28	Sept. 10	Oct. 9
Madison, Wisc.	Oct. 28	Sept. 16	Oct. 17
Des Moines, Iowa	Oct. 28	Sept. 13	Oct. 9
Springfield, Mo.	Oct. 28	Sept. 30	Oct. 22
Omaha, Nebr.	Oct. 28	Sept. 18	Oct. 15
Washington, D. C.	Nov. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Lynchburg, Va.	Oct. 14	Oct. 2	Oct. 27
Richmond, Va.	Oct. 14	Oct. 12	Nov. 2
Salt Lake City, Utah	Nov. 21	Sept. 22	Oct. 20
Sacramento, Calif.	None	Nov. 11	Nov. 29
San Bernardino, Calif.	Nov. 22	Oct. 23	Nov. 22

Forecast of Freight Movement

Freight car loadings in the fourth quarter of 1935 are expected to be about 6.4 per cent above actual loadings in the same quarter of 1934, according to estimates compiled by the Thirteen Shippers' Regional Boards and made public by the Association of American Railroads.

The estimated car loading of canned goods, including all canned food products, for the last quarter of 1935 are 39,299 cars, as compared with actual loadings of 36,656 cars in the last quarter of 1934, an estimated increase of 7.2 per cent.

Michigan Produce Will Carry State Brands

Well-graded Michigan produce will carry a State brand, under a program developed by the director of the Michigan Bureau of Foods and Standards.

The plan is entirely voluntary, according to the Michigan Commissioner of Agriculture, James F. Thomson. The bonded label plan, he states, is not a legislative act, but is brought about through rules promulgated by the Commissioner of Agriculture as authorized in Act No. 91, Public Acts of 1915. This plan is entirely different from any now in use, and Michigan is said to be the pioneer in such an effort.

Northwestern Canners to Meet January 7, 8, and 9

The annual convention of the Northwest Canners Association will be held at the New Washington Hotel in Seattle on January 7, 8, and 9, 1936.

New Intercoastal Rates Go Into Effect

Announcement was made on October 3rd by the Department of Commerce that there would be no suspensions of the tariff changes proposed by steamship companies operating in the intercoastal trade, to become effective October 3, 1935. As a result of the Department's findings and orders in its recent investigation of the intercoastal trade, the carriers engaged in that trade were required to file new tariffs effective on or before October 3rd. The new rates are subject to review at any time through the filing of formal complaints under section 22 of the Shipping Act of 1916.

British Consumption of Fruit Juices Increasing

Fruit juices are becoming increasingly popular in Great Britain, according to the American trade commissioner at London. Supplies of lemon and orange juice in the British market are extremely limited, supplies of the latter being the smallest on record. Demand for grapefruit juice continues to increase and the advent of grapefruit barley water beverages on the market has caused considerable quantities of clear grapefruit juice to be sold. Grapefruit sections are also eagerly sought after by various manufacturers who market grapefruit aerated beverages.

New Leaflet on Canned Tomatoes Issued

A new leaflet on canned tomatoes and tomato products prepared by the Association's Home Economics Division will be mailed to all of the members. This leaflet replaces the pamphlet on the same subject which has had wide circulation in recent years. Bulk quantities of the leaflet are available to members of the Association at cost.

Experimental Work to Improve Fiber Boxes

A series of tests and experiments in making commercial fiber board has recently been launched by the Forest Products Laboratory

at Madison, Wisconsin. The Forest Products Laboratory, maintained by the United States Forest Service in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin, recently added new machinery for making commercial fiber board. Standard and special controls on this equipment enable the operators to make runs with different types of paper and with variations in speed, steam pressure, gluing, and other conditions. The intent of the experiments is to develop principles of fiber board and box manufacture similar to those already developed for the construction of wooden boxes.

California Bans Artificial Color in Tomatoes

Under date of September 27th the California Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection has notified the tomato canning industry in that state that all goods packed after September 27, 1935, will be "seized and quarantined" if they are found to contain artificial color.

The California legislature at its recent session amended the California pure food law to provide that canned tomatoes or tomato products of any variety or type of pack shall be held to be adulterated within the meaning of the law if they are artificially colored in any manner whatsoever. It is further provided that in no way shall a statement upon the label to the effect that such product is artificially colored be construed to correct the adulteration.

The ban on artificial color in canned tomatoes and tomato products will apply to goods shipped into California from other states for sale and consumption in California.

Bean Mosaic Cause of Serious Losses to Canners

Damage from mosaic to string beans, particularly Stringless Green Pod Refugee, is often attributed by canners to poor soil, weather conditions or poor seed, according to a statement by A. L. Harrison in a recent number of "Farm Research" published by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Presence of the disease, however, may be detected by a stunting of the plants, a mosaiced mottling of the leaves and a light-green color of the plants with sickly appearance. Excessive branching may also occur, in addition to delayed blooming which may make more pickings necessary. Pods from mosaiced plants are more curved and crooked than pods on healthy plants and they tend to wilt faster than pods on healthy plants. Yields are in general 20 per cent less than those from fields in which the disease does not occur.

According to "Farm Research", from 90 to 100 per cent of the plants were infected with mosaic before the blooming period in the majority of New York State fields visited during the past three years.

The rapid spread necessary to give this high degree of infection is chiefly accounted for by various insects.

Encouraging progress is being made at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in breeding Refugees resistant or immune to mosaic. Two mosaic-resistant Refugees known as the Idaho and Wisconsin strains have been released to the trade by the Wisconsin Experiment Station and several originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are under experimental observation.

Derris Found Promising as an Insecticide

With the increasing concern of officials administering food laws and of public health officials over arsenical residues, research entomologists have been exploring the possibilities of developing spray materials toxic to insects and non-toxic to human beings. The most promising thus far developed is derris or rotenone. Derris is the name of a genus of tropical plants comprising some 40 species. The natives of Borneo and the Malay Peninsula obtain extracts from several species of derris and use these as one of the ingredients for their poison arrows. In some parts of the world derris root has been used by natives of the tropics to kill fish.

Rotenone is the most important insecticidal constituent of derris root. It occurs also in cubé root, another plant closely related to derris. Methods have been developed for making pure crystalline rotenone from derris and this substance acts as both a contact and stomach insecticide for many species of insects.

The rotenone content of derris is extremely variable and it has been found that some lots of derris contain no rotenone.

On the basis of experiments thus far reported, rotenone has been more effective as an insecticide in the form of a spray than when applied as a dust. In 1935 extremely interesting results were obtained in control of pea aphis from the use of ground derris root in water, applied as a spray. In several recent experiments the effectiveness of this material on plant lice of various kinds does not appear to be correlated perfectly with the rotenone content. The finely ground derris root or cubé root is apparently more effective than the rotenone derivatives.

Citrus Pack During 1934-35 Season

The pack of grapefruit sections in the United States and Porto Rico during the season from October, 1934, to May, 1935, inclusive, totaled 3,747,822 cases of all sizes of containers, as compared with 2,398,352 cases in the preceding season. The pack of grapefruit juice in the 1934-35 season totaled 2,556,124 cases as against 739,844 cases. The pack of orange juice was 265,304 cases in 1934-35. Comparable figures for 1933-34 are not available.

The following table, compiled by the Statistical Division of the National Canners Association, shows the 1934-35 pack of these three products by region and size of container:

Case and Can Size	Florida*	California	Puerto Rico	Others	Total
GRAPEFRUIT SECTIONS					
24/2's	2,990,638	....	172,232	7,243	3,170,113
48/8Z	223,935	....	10,940	....	234,875
48/1E	16,592	....	250	....	16,842
48/1T	13,263	2,631	....	....	15,894
36/300-303	179,616	....	....	....	179,616
12/502x510	127,239	....	3,243	....	130,482
Total	3,551,283	2,631	186,665	7,243	3,747,822
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE					
24/2's	1,703,162	....	9,865	28,446	1,741,473
48/8Z	28,585	....	25	....	28,610
48/1E	126,107	....	539	....	126,646
48/1T	7,000	11,569	....	....	18,569
36/300-303	136,643	....	....	326,517	463,160
12/502x510	145,455	....	1,801	1,431	148,687
Miscellaneous	28,743	....	....	236	28,979
Total	2,175,695	11,569	12,230	356,630	2,556,124
ORANGE JUICE					
24/2's	112,496	1,161	....	....	113,657
48/8Z	619	1,140	....	....	1,759
48/1E	32,568	4,484	....	....	37,052
48/1T	....	32,496	....	....	32,496
36/300-303	15,073	4,369	....	....	19,442
12/502x510	8,017	2,695	....	....	10,712
Miscellaneous	50,000	186	....	....	50,186
Total	218,773	46,531	....	....	265,304

* Figures furnished by the Florida Grapefruit Canners Association.

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